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It can be affirmed that social questions will dominate in the period that is beginning. For the successful solution of these it will be necessary that history continue presenting its fruitful lessons in order that present problems be thoroughly studied. With the same object, statesmen should lend attentive ear to the voice of the novelists, dramatists and poets.

C. K. JONES.

List of Works for the Study of Hispanic-American History. By HAYWARD KENISTON. (New York: The Hispanic Society of America, 1920. Pp. XVIII, (2), 451.) [Hispanic notes and monographs . . . issued by the Hispanic Society of America, V.]

An important element in the judgment of a book should be a consideration of the author's objective.

In the present case the author's purpose has been clearly and succinctly expressed in the preface and the reviewer feels that he cannot do better than quote the author's words:

No one has undertaken work in the field of Hispanic-American history without feeling the handicap which the lack of a . . . [bibliographical] guide imposes upon him. . . . It is to meet this need, to provide, if not a complete bibliography, at least a list which may serve as a basis for an eventual definitive work, that the present work has been compiled.

It has been my purpose to include the essential works, both primary sources and secondary studies. . . . Biography has naturally been given a place of equal importance with the narration of events, and the story of the missions has everywhere been included. . . . For the fields ancillary to history (antiquities, anthropology and ethnology; cartography and geography; constitutional law, government, and political economy; linguistics and literature), I have included only bibliographical and general works. And I have made a similar limitation in the list of works on the non-Hispanic Colonies of Guiana and the Antilles. In every case I have tried to record any bibliographical work on a period or subject. . . .

Certain types of work have been omitted altogether: (1) Government publications of the individual Hispanic-American Republics since the declaration of independence . . . (2) calendars of state papers or catalogues of archives of European governments other than Spain or Portugal; (3) state documents of the United States. . . .

The compiler has grouped the works under Hispanic America in general and individual countries or states. Under each main heading are: (1) Works concerning the whole history and (2) Works on special periods: 1. Aborigines (to 1492), 2. Discovery and conquest (1492-1550), 3. Colonies (1550-1810), 4. Revolution (1810-1830). Sections under

the first or general division are: A. Bibliography, B. Periodical publications (including publication of learned societies and civic institutions), C. Collections either of documents or of standard works, D. Individual works. Under special periods are grouped: A. Bibliography, B. Collections, C. Sources, D. Secondary works.

Under the modern name are placed works treating specifically of that district, *e. g.*, works on Alto-Perú and Potosí under Bolivia. Works on the principal "liberators", Bolívar, Miranda, San Martín, and Sucre are placed under Hispanic America in general, Revolution.

Since my purpose was not to describe but to identify the works, I have given brief titles only and have not included the name of the publisher or printer . . ."

The number of volumes, when more than one, is given, but collections of single volumes and all bibliographical and critical annotations are omitted. This omission the compiler recognizes as a defect, unavoidable because "the task . . . must obviously be the work of a considerable group of specialists in the field." To compensate for this lack and to give the work a certain usefulness to the casual student or to the librarian . . . I have ventured to star the works which are generally recognized as authoritative or fundamental.

In the preceding words the compiler has clearly indicated the object and plan of this bibliography. It is fitting, perhaps, that the reviewer should venture an opinion as to how fully this object has been realized, and as to the general and special value of the work.

The arrangement is good; the separate grouping of bibliography, periodical publications, collections, and sources is especially useful. The absence of collations and all bibliographical and critical notes is for obvious reasons regrettable, particularly in relation to the rare and expensive works and collections.

The present reviewer cannot express an authoritative opinion as to the adequacy of the selection. From an examination of those sections with which he feels familiar it seems that the compiler has shown scholarly discrimination and comprehensive knowledge in including the valuable material, and that he has prepared a list that represents the historical literature relating to Hispanic America of much greater value to students than any preceding compilation.

Dr. Keniston's work will be of great value, not only to students, but to reference librarians and to librarians who are building up collections of Hispanic Americana. Even those in charge of extensive collections in this field should find it worth while to check up this list. It would, moreover, form an excellent basis for the preparation of a critical manual of this literature.

In conclusion, some titles may be noted the reason for the exclusion of which is not patent to the reviewer: *A catalogue of books relating to the discovery and early history of North and South America forming part of the library of E. D. Church*, compiled by George Watson Cole, with its magnificent equipment of bibliographical data; Picón Febres, *Literatura Venezolana*; Rojas, *Literatura Argentina*; Laverde Amaya, *Bibliografía Colombiana*; Rocha Pombo, *Historia do Brazil*, 10 v.; Cejador, *Lengua y Literatura Castellana*, including Spanish American authors; Laval, *Bibliografías Chilenas*; Binayán, *Bibliografías Argentinas*; Amunátegui Solar, *Literatura Chilena*; *Mercurio Peruano*; *Inventario dos Documentos Relativos ao Brasil, existentes no Archivo de Marinha e Ultramar, organizado . . . por Eduardo de Castro e Almeida*. The *Annaes da Bibliotheca Nacional*, in which the last work is contained, are mentioned.

C. K. JONES.

La Personalidad de Manuel Belgrano. Commemorative Historical Essay by EMILIO RAVIGNANI. (Buenos Aires: 1920. Pp. 32. Paper.)

As part of the ceremonies held in Buenos Aires in June, 1920, in commemoration of the centenary of Belgrano's death, Dr. Ravignani read an address which has just been published by the History Section of the Faculty of Philosophy and Letters of the National University of Buenos Aires, in the form of a pamphlet, which is No. 6 in that faculty's series of monographs. There is included in this pamphlet an appendix presenting six letters written by Belgrano, 1810-1819, the originals of which are preserved in the Academy of Philosophy and Letters of the University. These letters are reproduced in the very satisfactory form now followed by the History Section of the Faculty, of which Section Dr. Ravignani has recently become director—a form which, in itself, imparts confidence in that it gives evidence of careful and intelligent editorial work.

Dr. Ravignani briefly reviews Belgrano's life, from his birth in Buenos Aires in 1770, to his death, in that same city, on June 20, 1820; and, dividing its activities into two large aspects—civil and military—in few pages indeed presents a striking "profile" of the man: "Bachelor in law of the University, and advocate in chancery of Valladolid, general commanding his country's armies—Don Manuel Belgrano y González".

Son of an Italian who chose to render his name Pérez, by a creole mother, although he was educated in Spain, Belgrano was "one of the